

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 10.

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NO. 69.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,
AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance. Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

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April 13, 1860-watwif.

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He has permission to refer to Judge Duval, of the Court of Appeals, Gov. Magoffin, and a number of other leading citizens of the State.

nov2, 1860-by.

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WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confided to them will receive prompt attention.

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THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,

Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe, Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.

April 9, 1860-watwif.

LYSANDER HORD,

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Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-4f.

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Jan. 5, 1858-4f.

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February 22, 1860-4f.

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Jan. 3, 1859-4f.

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May 23, 1859-4f.

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[Oct. 28, 1853.]

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Frankfort, May 27, 1853.

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(SUCCESSORS TO MORTON & GRISWOLD.)

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H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 8, 1860.

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50 boxes Star Candles;

24 boxes Tallow Candles;

30 boxes Rosin Soap;

30 boxes German Soap; for sale by

April 26, 1859. W. H. KEENE & CO.

25

BBLS. 2 year Old Whisky, at \$2 per gallon, made by D. Swigert, and for sale by

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Oct. 24, 1860-watwif.

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WHISKY

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CHESTNUT GROVE

(The Purest Medicinal Agent ever known), has furnished the community a stimulant Pure, Healthful and Invigorating at the same time a mild, delicious beverage. It is

calculated to go away with the vile drugged stuff that is palmed off on the community, and which is injurious to body and mind. In addition to the certificate beneath, he has received a Diploma from the State Agricultural Society, and additional testimony from Dr. Jackson, of Boston, who testifies under oath to its absolute purity.

CERTIFICATES.

Philadelphia, Sept. 9th, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of Chestnut Grove Whisky which you sent us, and find that it contains none of the Poisonous Substances known as Fusil Oil, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskeys in general use.

BOOTH, GARRET & CAMAC, Analytical Chemists.

New York, Sept. 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of Chestnut Grove Whisky, received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely free from poisonous or deleterious substances. It is an unusually pure and the favored spirit of whiskey.

JAS. R. CHILTON, Analytical Chemist.

Boston, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of Chestnut Grove Whisky, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this Whisky is derived from the Grain used in manufacturing it. Respectfully,

A. A. HAYS, M. D., State Assayer, No. 16, Boylston Street.

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nov23 watwim.

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AND

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All accounts due 1st of January, May, and September. Interest charged after maturity.

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Preserving Sugar. Mackerel and Herring.

Soap; Garden and Farm Seeds; Bacon; Candles; Shoulders; Agricultural Implements; Lard Oil; Hams; Sides; Cold Oil; Flour and Meal; Crackers; Prime Lard; Wines; Domestic Liquors; Champagne; Fine Brandies; Champagnes; Cawba; Hoes; Shovels; and Spades; Nails; Madeira; Port; Sherry; Paint, Oil, Varnish, White Lead, and Turpentine; Lime, Tobacco, Cigars, &c., &c.

Our stock embraces every article usually kept in the grocery business, which we offer to cash or prompt time customers at such prices as will make it to their advantage to trade with us.

sep24 watwif. W. H. KEENE & CO.

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100 KEES Lindenberger & Co.'s White Lead;

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25 boxes Chrome Yellow;

50 kegs Zinc White;

100 lbs. Red Lead;

100 lbs. English Lamp Black;

3 cases American Vermillion;

3 gallons Japan Varnish;

12 gallons Domestic Varnish;

40 gallons Copal Varnish;

1 bbl. best Linseed Oil;

1 bbl. Turpentine, with full assortment of Brushes of all kinds, at

April 25, 1859. W. H. KEENE & CO.'S

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PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY,

BRANDY OR CHAMPAGNE.

December 7, 1859.

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Nov. 18, 1859-4f. JOHN HENDERSON.

FRESH OYSTERS. FRANKFORT

AGENCY OF STILES' CELEBRATED "SS" OYSTERS. We have commenced receiving, and will be constantly supplied with the above celebrated Oysters throughout the season.

sep21 watwif. W. H. KEENE & CO.

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WE are the Agents for the VESPER GAS, and are prepared to supply customers with Lamps and Coal Oil at Manufacturers' prices. The public are invited to call at our store and examine these Lamps.

W. H. KEENE & CO.

April 1, 1859-watwif.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that we will rigidly enforce the law against all persons who trespass on our lands by passing through the same, leaving down our fences, pillaging our crops and fruit, cutting trees or hunting and fishing on our farms.

EMILY SEARCE, THOS. S. PAGE.

Franklin county, August 13, 1860.

SETTLE UP! SETTLE UP!

PERSONS indebted to the estate of Mrs. Margaret Henderson, dec'd., will please call at my office and settle their accounts. And those having claims against her estate are requested to present them.

Sept. 12, 1859-4f. G. W. CRADDOCK. Advs.

10,000 MORE of those Fine Cigars, just received at

Ap 26, 1860. W. H. KEENE & CO.'S.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that ALEXANDER WARREN, under indictment in the Mercer Circuit Court, by change of venue from Fayette County Court, for the murder of Benj. C. Blincoe, has escaped from the Mercer County Jail, and is now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, BERTIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said Warren, and his delivery to the jailer of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 14th day of September, A. D. 1860, and in the 60th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

The Sapphire Gatherer's Story.

BY ARTHUR HUME PLUNKETT.

"It was here, sir, that Mr. Clements descended."

"How fearful!" I exclaimed, scarcely venturing to look down a precipice at least six hundred feet deep.

To repeat in a few words what had occupied nearly an hour, and omitting his numerous digressions, the sapphire gatherer's tale ran thus:

"At the close of the last century, he and his father, sapphire gatherers by trade, had assisted in lowering Mr. Clements down the cliff under extraordinary circumstances. Mr. Clements was returning home along the dangerous town of — when he recognized a boat a mile from the shore, strongly resembling one in which his wife and sister were in the frequent habit of passing, in a little bay or inlet of the sea, near his house. He hastened home, only to have all doubts removed as to their identity, and, hurrying back to the spot where he had at first observed them, found, to his extreme terror, that the boat had been deserted by its occupants, who had been seen wandering on the rocks beneath the cliff. To approach them by the sea, on either side, in time to rescue them from their impending danger, was impossible. The tide was rising fast, and their destruction seemed inevitable. In this emergency, the sapphire gatherer was thought of, and sought for, and, declining all their offers, Clements insisted upon descending the cliff, in the hope of placing his wife and sister upon some rock or islet, where they might remain in safety till the arrival of the boats from — Thus far had the sapphire gatherer got in his story, which he was relating to me as we strolled along the cliffs, when he paused, as I have already mentioned above, and pointed to the spot where Mr. Clements descended.

Following his example, and taking a seat on the grass near him, the old man continued his tale. I give it in his own words:

"Well, sir, when we found we could not persuade him to let one of us go down in his place, father, as usual, secured a crowbar into the earth, a few feet from the edge of the cliff, and then, with the rope once around it, in order to give us a steadier hold on Mr. Clements, fastened it under his arms. We then made him change his coat for one of our frocks, such as you see the common people wear in these parts, and taught him how to put his feet steadily against the sides of the cliff—as it were thus: and made him take the rope in his hands just above the knot, and told him to lean out as far as he possibly could, and to work downwards with his feet and look up, and keep a look out for the stones and rubbish which the rope might dislodge. We told him all this, sir, and bade him not to be frightened at the birds, as they would not harm him—the sun had set, sir, and they always make a horrible screaming if you go down the cliff after they have gone to roost; and that if he altered his mind, and wished to come back, he had only to give the rope a couple of pulls, and we'd haul him back. 'No, no,' says Mr. Clements, 'there's no necessity for that. When I get to the bottom, wait for a quarter of an hour, if at the end of that time I give no signal for you to pull me up, you will know that the ladies are safe, and then make what haste you can, and get a boat from — I am ready now,' says he, in a faint voice, and his teeth all the while chattering with fear. Never was a man so frightened as he was at that moment. Well, sir, father and I once more lifted the rope, and Mr. Clements leaned back over the edge of the cliff. Down he went, and we soon lost sight of him.

"Working with his net, as father had told him, we slowly supplying the rope as he required it, he moved safely down for a bit; then he rested on a jutting rock. All this time he kept his eyes on the sky. Pressing cautiously with his feet against the chalk, his body almost at right angles with the cliff, his hands grasping the rope, or sheltering his face from the shower of stones and dirt which it dislodged, he had got about a hundred feet from the top, when, suddenly slipping from the cliff his chest and face were thrown violently against it. He endeavored to regain his footing against the rocks, and in so doing, broke through a resolution he had formed, and looked beneath him. It was a rare sight that, for the first time. Well do I remember how my head swam as I looked at the water far below; and the waves that one could see but not hear, as they broke over the shingles. Presence of mind, on which he had so vainly depended, was it now? He was about to pull the rope, when he thought of his poor wife and sister, and that was enough. On he went. To regain a footing was impossible. Father and I kept on gradually lowering the rope; and with his face to the cliff, his hands outstretched, catching at each object as he passed; enveloped in a shower of stones and chalk, which he had not the strength to avoid; gasping and panting for breath, poor Mr. Clements slid down for another hundred feet. Here the cliff arched inwards, forming an immense hollow, like yonder rock, sir, and, owing to wind and fro, and round and round, as it were between them, and earth, down he went. At one moment, the wide ocean met his dizzy gaze; at another, flocks of startled birds flew around his head, uttering their shrill and angry cries. Again, sir, he found himself sliding down against the side of the cliff, his flesh all sore and torn, and his body and arms in absolute torture, from the pressure of the rope. Again, in agony he made a frantic effort to gain a footing; but, in so doing, fastened one of his legs in a narrow fissure, or opening in the rock. Vain was the effort to release it, sir; Mr. Clements was either too weak and faint, or the limb too firmly secured in the rock. All his efforts were useless; and I shudder at the bare reflection while I tell it, as continued supplying the rope. Hanging by the leg, head downwards, they say, the cormorants and mews flitting around him, and joining in his frightful shrieks.

"Horrible!" he long thus?

"Not long, sir. Father soon discovered that there was no weight or pull upon the rope; and surmising from his experience what had occurred, we raised it a few feet, and released Mr. Clements from his painful situation. From that moment, he told me he was unconscious as to whether he was ascending or descending, till he heard his name called in a faint voice. He opened his eyes. We had lowered him over the arch of an immense cavern, within which all was darkness. The sea was rolling in beneath him; his feet touched it; he felt that he must either swim or drown. He feebly grasped the rope, a thrill of joy ran through his veins as he found an expected footing on a rock, concealed by the waves, in about three feet of water; the depth, around for the present mattered not. He remained for a few moments motionless on the rock. His name was again called; the sound came from the interior of the cave.

"Extricating himself from the rope, he made an effort to swim; he found that he had more strength than he had thought; swam forward through the darkness up the cavern; he struggled—sank—rose again—heard his name called louder and nearer—made one effort more—felt the sand, the smooth sand, under his feet—staggered forward—reeled and fell exhausted into the arms of his wife."

"And his sister?"

"The ladies were both there, sir. The cave was about fifty feet in depth, sloping upwards towards the back, and partly filled with weeds, stones and sand. Here Mrs. Clements and her sister had been driven to take refuge from the rising tide. They had landed from the boat on the rocks, at some distance from the cavern, in the hope of finding a pathway or outlet by which they could escape up the cliff. After a long and hopeless search, they bethought them of the boat, and to their extreme terror, found that it had been carried away by the rising tide, which now partly covered the rocks. They had just time to climb into the cavern, over the fallen rocks under the arch, when the water, sweeping in, closed up all entrances to any but a swimmer. Although the tide was fast rising, the ladies cheered each other with the hope that they should escape. Fortunately, the darkness of the cave prevented their discovering the height to which the water usually rose.

"As you might imagine, Mr. Clements was some time before he recovered his senses. His wife was kneeling beside him, clasping his brow, when her sister, starting up, called their attention to the rope by which he had descended. We were pulling it up; and he shook his head as it disappeared over the arch of the cavern. Well he knew how useless it would have been for them to use it. 'It matters not,' he said, 'they (meaning us) have gone to — We shall have boats here soon; we are safe—quite safe,' and so on, endeavoring to keep their spirits up, while he well knew that in the darkness the chances were that the boat would never find the cave.

"Two hours, sir—two long hours passed on in this way, and Mr. Clements had given up all hope. The water kept rising and rising, till at last the waves broke at their feet, and each instant threatened their destruction. The ladies were almost dead with cold and fear, when a large, heavy, Dutch built boat—you don't see such now, sir—swept, with scarcely a sound, under the arch into the cave, her prow coming close in upon the spot where Mr. Clements and the ladies were. They did not see her until they were within the cavern; and no wonder, for the oars were muffled, and those who were in her were as silent as the grave. It was part of the cargo of a French smuggler, lying a few miles off, that her crew, assisted by some fishermen, were about to land, and they had taken shelter in the cavern, having been alarmed by the approach of a boat up the coast. Fortunate was it that Mr. Clements prevented them from calling out for assistance from them—

"Why, I should have thought that at such a moment even—"

"Not they, sir, not they; and Mr. Clements knew it. Desperate men like them would have murdered the poor things to drown, or have murdered them. No, Mr. Clements knew better. He tried a last and dangerous chance, but it was his only one; while the men had their heads turned to the opening of the cavern, watching the boat pass, the lifted ladies gently into the bow of the boat. They couldn't hear him for the noise of the waves; there was plenty of room for them, and he drew a sail over them, and was just going to step in himself, when one of the men turned, and he had only time to conceal himself under the bows of the boat before she was again moving silently out of the cave, with, as her crew little suspected, the addition of two to their number since she had entered it.

"They went about a quarter of a mile down under the cliff, and landed a boy, who disappeared like a flash up the rocks. A dead silence ensued; no one ventured to speak; the men rested on their oars, and the boat gently rose and sank on the waves. At last the silence was broken; something dark was hurled down the cliff, at a short distance from the boat, it fell heavily on the rocks. 'God forgive him,' he tossed him over," said one of the men. And so it was. The poor man on the lookout was asleep near the top of the cliff, and we often hear of these men falling off in their sleep. There's always a reason for it, sir. They were going to land their cargo, when they heard a gun in the offing, from one of the king's cutters. The alarm had been given. Not a moment was to be lost; and, straining every nerve, they were out to sea.

"They were about two miles from the shore, when some of the men declared it was a lost job, and that they could go no further. Mrs. Clements was quite senseless from cold and exhaustion, but her sister listened eagerly to what the men said. They had some angry words, but the meaning of their conversation she could not understand. There was a little boat astern of the larger one, which they drew to it, and entered one by one, the last man calling out as he stepped in, 'Now then, boys, pull for your lives; they'll make after us, when they find they've lost their prize.'

"The boat had disappeared in the surrounding darkness, before the terrified lady comprehended all; and then, in a moment the frightful truth flashed upon her. The devils had scuttled the boat, and it was sinking fast. She uttered one prayer, and turned to kiss her sleeping sister, when Mr. Clements' voice sounded almost at her side! There he was in the same little pleasure-boat which had been the cause of all their misfortunes. He had just time to lift the ladies from the boat and get clear of all their misfortunes. The revenue cutter came up and took them aboard, all safe; but many months passed before Mrs. Clements recovered from the events of that dreadful night."

"What became of Mr. Clements when they left him in the cave?"

"He held on to the boat for a few moments till they got outside, and then swam to the rocks, where he found his little pleasure-boat, and, entering it, followed in the wake of the larger vessel, and was thus in time to save the lives of his wife and sister."

"The sun is setting, sir," added the sapphire-gatherer, touching his hat to me. "I must be going homeward. Mayhap when you are strolling, one of these days, over the rocks below yonder, you will look at the cavern where Mr. Clements found his wife. You can imagine better than I can describe, what must have been the feelings in such a place and at such a time. Good evening, sir."

Good Signs at Home.

We have already noted with satisfaction and pleasure, the complimentary proposition of the Times and Alb any Journal touching fugitives from service. The first proposing to indemnify the owner of every escaped slave, from the Federal or State Treasury, wherever the duty of restoring him remains unfilled, and the latter to "arm the Federal au-

thorities with all needful power to execute" the Fugitive Slave Law, "make all counties liable for the value of slaves rescued within their bounds," and then "restore the Missouri Compromise Line," thus "securing to the South all territory adjoined by soil and climate, to its peculiar institution." Now comes the Utica Herald, with these remarks:

"For ourselves we are sick of Africa. We do not wish to see the black hordes of that benighted continent precipitated upon our shores. We wish there was not a negro in the country. We wish it could be consistent with the purposes of a kind Providence to abolish the race altogether. It has long proved our curse; it threatens to prove our destruction as well."

These are changes of tone and opinion, and come from those who have power, and who are in authority. We regard them not only as reasonable, but as well meant overtures to secure the peace of the country. Really so are the propositions discussed in the Herald, the Personal Liberty Bills passed by their respective Legislatures. As no man need be ashamed of receding from an unjustifiable position, so all good citizens should recognize every step advanced in the right direction as so much gained in the cause of the country.—N. Y. Express.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

Disunion—A Remedy for What?

Messrs. Editors: A Southerner myself, I of course feel a deep concern in whatever relates in any way to the welfare of the section to which I belong, and it is this concern which prompts the few words enclosed. But my devotion to a particular section is subordinate to the devotion which I, in common with all good citizens, owe to the great Union of which the South is but a fractional part; and it is this higher devotion which prompts me to add my feeble voice to the many voices which patriotism is on all sides raising against the suicidal policy advocated by certain political leaders, and urged upon the South with that peculiar sort of eloquence found to be always successful with the most trivial affairs of the State. I am, therefore, based entirely upon the ground of the various passions of the human heart, rather than those faculties of reason which constitute the true dignity of man.

Passion hurries to act, while reason pauses to think. In the most trivial affairs of the State, the safer guide; how much more so in whatever relates to the tearing asunder of the bonds which have bound together a great nation for nearly a century! It is, therefore, to the latter we propose to appeal in the present case.

The argument by which a disruption of State and Federal relations is found to be justified by those who advocate that line of policy is stated, we hope, with all fairness and impartiality, that it may be met by a more powerful and a precaution against wrongs suffered, and a precaution against wrongs anticipated, setting aside a question naturally occurring, whether disunion may be properly considered a "remedy" at all, we find in the above statement of the argument used by the advocates of disunion the three several propositions: 1. That the South has suffered in the enjoyment of her constitutional rights. 2. That the South may suffer hereafter in the enjoyment of these rights; and 3. That disunion is a means of redress for her wrongs, both those suffered and those anticipated.

The first of the propositions we are willing to admit, as far as relates to certain States of the Confederacy embraced in the word "South," without, however, granting so unqualified an assent to the consequence some are anxious to draw therefrom, as to justify the use of force in certain quarters of the country, until at least they have tried the efficacy of more pacific steps. We allude of course to the "border States"—those States most exposed to wrongs of all kinds, and consequently most affected by the loss of any certain species of property, and certain acts of hostile legislation on the part of sister States North, but States, we may add, though beyond comparison the greatest sufferers, yet the least prone to recommend or adopt the violent measures so strongly advocated by certain others.

But we cannot see how South Carolina, for instance, can recommend so rash a step as disunion for the sake of a few practical wrongs she has been forced to endure without being liable to be accused of factionism, when we keep in mind the peculiar safeguards thrown around her to protect her against the infliction of this wrong, in the escape of her property, both by her natural location, surrounded as she is by a territory entirely slaveholding, and also by every precaution she and the States adjoining her have thought necessary to take for their greater security. It is, as we have before intimated, the "border" States who might be held liable, or at any rate somewhat the more excusable, for rushing into very extreme measures, seeing that any single one of them has endured more grievances in this respect than perhaps the whole Southern States together. But in spite of grievances, borne and borne patiently, what single "border" State has ever learned to lip the word disunion? We say that, and it is with a bad grace that the third of the above-stated propositions is sought to be tortured from the first in order as its natural logical consequence, at any rate, we might say, in order to justify the use of force, as we have insisted, least in actual suffering.

The second of the propositions with which we set out we are likewise willing to admit in all the fullness the most apprehensive may claim for it—may, we might say, for the sake of argument, go further, and, without injury to the conclusion we wish to draw, insert for the milder expression, that the South may suffer in the enjoyment of her rights, the stronger one that she will—an admission, be it kept in view, we make merely for argument's sake—for we cannot believe there is any intention, as there is certainly no ability, on the part of the incoming Administration to abridge any right of the South; but, even admitting this much, we fail to understand why we are therefore compelled to concede the cogency of the third and last of these propositions as a logical consequence of the wisdom of the man who severed a sound limb from his body because there was a possibility some future time of such an amputation being necessary.

These, I know, are not new suggestions. But, sir, it is not novelty of argument or originality of expression that weighs with men in a dispassionate appeal to reason such as we have endeavored to make, and it is with this excuse if any be required, that we have ventured to present the above considerations.

A QUINTESSENCE OF QUANDARIES.—An exchange gives the following as rather embarrassing predicaments:

Knocking at the wrong door, and hesitating whether you shall run away and say nothing about it or stay and apologize.

Crossing the road until you see a girl coming one way and a cab another, so that if you move on you are sure to be knocked by one, and if you stand still you may possibly be crushed by both.

Finding yourself in a damp bed on a damp night, and cogitating whether you will lie still and catch your death, or get up and dress and pass the night on the two cane-bottom chairs.

Paying your addresses to a penniless fair one, under the impression that she is an heiress, and, on discovering your error, having the option of marrying the young lady or of being shot by the young lady's brother.

Coming to your cross roads, one of which you must take at random, or just walk back a mile or two and enquire your way.

VIRGINIA.—The Lynchburg Virginian, since the election, says:

"Hereafter, there will be but two parties in Virginia, a Union and a Disunion party. We are with the former, and strike hands to-day with the Douglas Democrats—who are true on this issue. We shall act with them and they with us, to secure the election of National men to represent the sentiments of Virginia. This is to be the future issue."

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—We learn from the Baltimore American that this great Railroad is in a very prosperous condition, as shown by the report of the earnings and expenses for the year ending on the 30th September last. The following is a brief statement of the substance of the report:

The great fact that the report presents, is an increase of revenue and a decrease of working expenses. The aggregate revenue of the Main Stem has been increased \$303,584.49, the working expenses decreased \$68,382.23, making an increase of net profits of \$371,966.72. The gross earnings of the Main Stem were \$3,922,022.94, of the Washington Branch \$462,880.44, of the Parkersburg Branch \$269,203.12, making an aggregate total of gross earnings for the road and its branches of \$4,654,106.50, and a total increase, as compared with the previous year, of \$353,277.23. The working expenses of the Main Stem were 41 1-5, of the Washington Branch 37 1-5, and the Parkersburg Branch 72 1-5 per cent. Notwithstanding the large per centage of working expenses on the Parkersburg Branch, by its improved condition and the greater economy in working it, the advances of the Company have been reduced \$35,171.04 as compared with the preceding year, and \$85,752.24 as compared with 1858.

After all deductions, including the semi-annual dividends, \$606,729; the extra dividend, \$3,033,060, and the entire interest accrued thereon, \$545,950.80—it is stated that the profit and loss account presents a surplus of \$3,741,140.36. Since the final settlement of the year upon the extra dividend question, the Board has paid in full the entire amount of accrued interest.

VIRGINIA BANK NOTES.—The Presidents of the several banks at Richmond, Va., held a meeting on Monday, to consider the report of the Committee of Directors, and the Engineer gives the following as the result of their action:

The Presidents decided to receive and pay out the notes of all the solvent banks in the State, except the Bank of Winchester, the Bank of the Old Dominion at Parisburg, the Bank of Phillips, the Bank of Fairmount, the Bank of Berkeley, the Banks of Wheeling and their branches, and the Valley and branches, not including the Bank at Staunton and the Bank at Christiansburg.

Common sense rules the mass of the people, whatever the misnamed and misanthropic philosophers may say to the contrary. Show them a good thing; let its merits be clearly demonstrated, and they will not hesitate to give it their most cordial patronage. The masses have already ratified the judgment of a physician, concerning the virtues of Hostetter's Bitters, as may be seen by the immense quantities of this medicine which are annually sold in every section of the land. It is now recognized as greatly superior to all other remedies yet devised for diseases of the digestive organs, such as diarrhoea, dysentery, dyspepsia, and for the various fevers that arise from derangement of those portions of the system. Hostetter's name is rapidly becoming a household word, from Maine to Texas, from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific. Try the article and be satisfied. Sold by all druggists in the world.

See advertisement in another column.

FALL IMPORTATION, 1860.

BOOTS AND SHOES, Warranted Uniform in Quality.

S. C. BULL, DEALER IN BOOTS & SHOES, In all their Varieties. St. Clair st., (Tedd's Old Stand,) Frankfort, Ky.

Boys, Men, Youth's, and Children's Boots, Calf, Kip, Grained leather, Kip Brogan, Planter's Boots, Congress Calf Gaiters, single and double sole. Also Infant's Shoes of all kinds, set ft.	THICK BOOTS, Special attention is requested to my stock of Men's Thick Boots, made with half double soles, and two soles, without a welt. They are a superior article, and can be relied on for excellent service, as I have them made free of all inferior stock. BROGANS, And all other kinds of shoes, made with durability and are cheaper to the buyer than poor shod at any price. Lowest Market Prices. Constantly reminded that persons will seek and find the cheapest house to trade with, I mean to sell my goods at the lowest rate for articles of equal quality.	For Women, Misses, and Children, of pegged and sewed work. Lace Boots and Buskins, with and without heels. Lasting Gaiters, Kid Boots, fine Calf Boots, Goat and Morocco Boots, Congress Gaiters, Slippers, Gum Shoes.
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Hats and Caps. My stock in this line is not surpassed in for variety or cheapness.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Miscellaneous, Law, Medical, and Religious.

I HAVE just received a large importation of the above mentioned Books. Scholars wishing School Books would do well to give me a call, where they will find the largest stock of books and stationery in the city. S. C. BULL, oct11-tf.

Frankfort and Lawrenceburg Turnpike.

THE stockholders, and those who loaned money to complete the road, will forthwith present their certificates or receipts, in order that the true condition of the company may be ascertained. oct11-2m. J. SWIGERT, Secy.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR.

JUST RECEIVED, 6 barrels Pure Cider Vinegar, warranted. [oct20] GRAY & TODD.

CRANBERRIES.

ONE barrel fresh Cranberries just received and for sale by [oct20] GRAY & TODD.

QUARTER bbls. Elegant Mackerel; 25 kits assorted No. 1 Mackerel, in store with April 25, 1859. W. H. KEENE & CO.

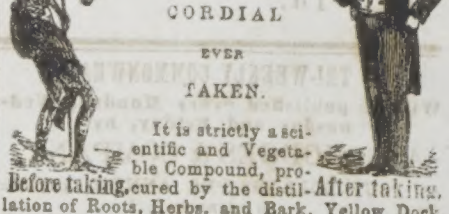
NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from hunting, shooting, or in any other way trespassing upon my lot opposite the Frankfort Courthouse, as I am determined to put the law rigorously in force against all so offending. SUSAN ROBERTS. Frankfort, October 9, 1860—3m11-tf.

DR. J. H. McLEAN'S

Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier!

The Greatest Remedy in the World, and the MOST DELICIOUS AND DELIGHTFUL CORDIAL EVER TAKEN.



It is strictly a scientific Compound, prepared by the distillation of Roots, Herbs, and Bark, Yellow Dock, Black Root, Blackberry, Wild Cherry, and Dandelion enters into its composition. The entire active remedial principle of this Cordial is thoroughly extracted by my new method of distilling, producing a delicious, exhilarating spirit, and the most infallible remedy for renovating the diseased system, and restoring the sick, suffering and debilitated invalid to health and strength.

McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL. Will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Inward Piles, Acidity or Sickness of the Stomach, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Dull Pain or Swelling in the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Choking or Suffocating Feeling when lying down, Dryness or Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Night Sweats, Inward Fevers, Pain in the Small of the Back, Chest or Side, Sudden Flushes of Heat, Depression of Spirits, Frightful Dreams, Languor, Inappetence, or any Nervous Disease, Sores or Blisters on the Skin, and Fever and Ague, or Chills and Fever.

OVER A MILLION OF BOTTLES. Have been sold during the last six months, and in no instance has it failed in giving entire satisfaction. Who, then, will suffer from Weakness or Debility when Dr. McLean's Strengthening Cordial will cure you? No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change produced by taking this Cordial in the diseased, debilitated, and shattered nervous system, whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the revived and unstrung organization is restored to its pristine health and vigor.

MARRIED PERSONS. Or others conscious of inability, from whatever cause, will find Dr. McLean's Strengthening Cordial a thorough regenerator of the system; and all who may have injured themselves by improper indulgence, will find in the Cordial a certain and speedy remedy.

To the Ladies! McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL. Is a sovereign and speedy cure for Injurious Consumption, Whites, Obstructed or Difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine or Involuntary Discharge thereof, Falling of the Womb, Giddiness, Fainting, and all diseases incident to Females. There is no more certain, more powerful, and more safe remedy than Dr. McLean's Strengthening Cordial. It will stimulate, strengthen, and invigorate you and cause the bloom of health to mount your cheek again. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction.

FOR CHILDREN. If your children are sickly, puny, or afflicted, McLean's Cordial will make them healthy, fat and robust. Delay not a moment, try it, and you will be convinced.

IT IS DELICIOUS TO TAKE. Caution.—Beware of Druggists or dealers who may try to palm upon you some Bitter, or Sarsaparilla trash, which they can buy cheap, by saying it is just as good. Avoid such means. Ask for McLean's Strengthening Cordial, and take nothing else. It is the only remedy that will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen the system.

One tablespoonful taken every morning fasting, is a certain preventive for cholera, chills and fever, yellow fever, or any prevalent disease. It is put up in large bottles. Price only \$1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5.

J. H. McLEAN, Sole Proprietor of this Cordial. Also McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment. Principal Depot on the corner of Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

McLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT.

The Best Liniment in the World. The only safe and certain cure for Cancers, Piles, Tumors, swellings, and bronchitis or goitre, paralysis, neuralgia, weakness of the muscles, chronic or inflammatory rheumatism, stiffness of the joints, contracted muscles, or ligaments, ear-ache or tooth-ache, bruises, sprains, wounds, fresh cuts, ulcers, fever sores, cracked breasts, sore nipples, burns, scalds, sore throat, or any inflammation or pain, no difference how severe, or how long the disease may have existed. McLean's Celebrated Liniment is a certain remedy.

Thousands of human beings have been saved a life of decrepitude and misery by the use of this invaluable medicine.

McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment Will relieve pain almost instantaneously, and it will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest sores in an incredibly short time.

For Horrors and other Animals. McLean's celebrated Liniment is the only safe and reliable remedy for the cure of spavin, ring bone, wind galls, splints, unaccountable lumps, nodes, or swellings. It will never fail to cure big head, poll evil, Stitts, old running sores, or swellings, properly applied. For sprains, bruises, cracked heels, chafes, saddle or collar galls, cuts, sores or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Apply it as directed, and a cure is certain in every instance.

Then trifle no longer with the many worthless Liniments offered to you. Obtain a supply of Dr. McLean's celebrated Liniment. It will cure you. J. H. McLEAN, Sole Proprietor, Corner of Third and Pine Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

BRINER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN.

GIN AS A REMEDIAL AGENT.

THIS delicious tonic stimulant, especially designed for the use of the Medical Profession and the Family, having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," etc., is now indorsed by all of the prominent physicians, chemists, and connoisseurs, possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD and PURE Gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, etc.

A. M. BRINER & CO., (Established in 1778.) Sole Proprietors, No. 19 Broad Street, N. Y.

Our long experience and familiarity with the requirements of Druggists, and our superior business facilities, enable us to furnish them with choice Liquors for medicinal and family use. nov23 w4tly.

STOP THERE!

HALL & HARRIS keep the United States, formerly the Over's House. When you go to Louisville stop there. June 5, '60-ly.

WALL PAPER AND POCKET CUTLERY.

Not supplies just received. oct11-tf. S. C. BULL, Bookkeeper.

THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

Published by A. G. HODGES & CO.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1860.

Look at Them.

The Paducah Herald, edited by John C. Noble, and the organ of the Breckinridge Democracy in the First District, has been publishing some elaborate editorials in favor of the right of secession. In its last issue it boldly announces that "peaceable secession" is the "true jewel of the Constitution."

The Louisville Courier also maintains the right of secession. That paper is giving all the aid in its power to the disunionists and secessionists. Nearly all the remaining Breckinridge organs in Kentucky, if they do not openly maintain the right of secession, are discouraging, as far as possible, all efforts to place Kentucky right before the country. Every citizen must be forced to the conclusion that if the disunionists of the North and South have any allies in this State, they are unquestionably the leaders of the Breckinridge Democracy.

Has any citizen or collection of citizens the constitutional right to destroy the Constitution and the Union formed by that Constitution?

Annual Meeting of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

The Kentucky State Agricultural Society met in the Agricultural rooms in this city, on Wednesday, December 5th, the President, Col. L. J. Bradford, in the chair. The number of members in attendance was very respectable, when the inclement weather and other unfavorable circumstances are taken into consideration, being fully as large a number as we have ever seen in attendance, except when the Legislature was in session. The record of the proceedings of the last annual meeting was read and approved; the President read a statement of the financial condition of the Society, showing that the Society has means on hand amounting to about \$5,000, in which is included the improvements made upon the Fair grounds at Bowlinggreen, and which the local society there have agreed to purchase, but as yet a settlement has not been made, and in consequence of this unsettled account, the Treasurer could not make a final and full report to the Society. R. W. Scott, Esq., Secretary of the Society, read his report, which was approved.

The Society then, on motion, proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. Col. L. J. Bradford, of Bracken county, was unanimously re-elected President. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected Vice Presidents:

P. Swigert, of Franklin, for the First District; Dr. J. A. Tomlinson, of Mercer, for the Second District; Dr. David King, of Logan, for the Third District.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors, viz:

For the First District.—R. W. Scott, of Franklin; Abram Buford, of Woodford; O. H. Burbridge, of Bourbon; Wm. Warfield, of Fayette; George L. Forman, of Mason.

For the Second District.—Gibson Mallory, of Jefferson; W. A. Cooke, of Mercer; S. T. Drane, of Shelby; Geo. Denny, of Garrard; J. B. O'Bannon, of Jefferson.

For the Third District.—J. R. Barwick, of Warren; J. S. Phelps, of Christian; J. J. Towles, of Henderson; R. C. Harrell, of Union; Willis B. Maehen, of Lyon.

After some other unimportant business, and interposition of opinions by the members, the society adjourned until the annual meeting.

After the adjournment of the society, the Board of Directors met and proceeded to business, the President in the chair.

Mr. J. W. Tate was unanimously re-elected Treasurer. Mr. Scott declined a re-election as Secretary.

Before going into the election for a Secretary a motion was made by Mr. Drane to reduce the salary of the Secretary to \$300, which motion was negatived, and the salary fixed at \$500.

H. H. Gratz, editor of the Kentucky Farmer, and W. E. Wilson, were put in nomination for the office of Secretary, and Mr. Gratz was elected.

A proposition was received from Mr. Spratt, of Louisville, for holding a Tobacco Fair at his warehouse, which was accepted, and a committee appointed to superintend the holding of the said exhibition.

The Board resolved that they would receive propositions from local societies for holding the next State fair, until the next meeting of the Board, which is to be held at such time as the President may designate, and due notice to be given by him to all the members of the Board of the time of the meeting, as well as publication of the time, &c., in the papers.

After some other unimportant business the Board adjourned, to meet on the call of the President.

Would you Submit?

The late Breckinridge Democracy, who have done all in their power to "precipitate the Cotton States into revolution," now that they have almost, if not quite accomplished their fatal and hellish work, are in the habit of supposing cases which never have, and never can, in the present century, by any possibility occur, and then asking the friends of the Union, if they would "submit to that?" For one, as a friend of the Union, we unhesitatingly say that we are willing to submit to the Union as it is, to the Constitution as it is, and to the enforcement of the laws as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States; and we do not see how any man who loves his country can do otherwise.

Electoral College of Kentucky.

Wednesday, December 5th, 1860, being the day prescribed by law for the assembling of the Electoral College, the following Electors were present, viz:

For the State at large—W. H. Wadsworth and E. L. Vanwinkle.
From the 1st district—Q. Q. Quigley.
From the 2d district—L. A. Leavell.
From the 3d district—Wm. Sampson.
From the 4th district—W. A. Hoskins.
From the 5th district—Phil. Lee.
From the 6th district—Wm. M. Fulker.

From the 7th district—W. C. Bullock.
From the 8th district—John M. Harlan.
From the 9th district—John B. Huston.
From the 10th district—W. S. Rankin.

The College was organized by the election of Hon. Wm. H. Wadsworth as the Chairman, John M. Todd, Secretary, and W. R. Campbell, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The College then proceeded to vote for President and Vice President of the United States, and the Chairman announced that John Bell, of Tennessee, had received twelve votes for President, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, twelve votes for Vice President.

The College then proceeded to the selection of a Special Messenger to bear the vote of Kentucky to Washington City, and after several ballots had been taken, Wm. R. Kinney, of Henderson, was elected.

Messrs. Vanwinkle and Rankin were appointed a committee to deposit one copy of the vote in the post-office, directed to the President of the Senate of the United States, one copy with the Messenger, and one copy with the Judge of the United States Court for the District of Kentucky, who, after a short time, reported that the committee had performed duty.

A resolution thanking the Hon. W. H. Wadsworth for the able and dignified manner in which he had presided over the deliberations of the College, was adopted, and then the College adjourned.

(Published by Request.)

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., December 1, 1860.

To His Excellency, Beriah M. Hoffman, Governor of Kentucky: It becomes our painful duty to inform you, and through you the authorities in the several counties of the State, that the Western Lunatic Asylum was burned on yesterday. The fire originated about mid-day in the roof of the building, from sparks from a chimney in the west wing, and owing to the dryness of the roof, its combustible nature, and a violent wind which was raging at the time, the destructive and irresistible element baffled all human effort, with the means at command for extinguishing it.

In consequence of the lamentable disaster, we cannot now receive any more patients, and hope the authorities of the several counties will bear this in mind. But in the meantime we would say to those who have friends here, that all has been done, and will continue to be done that humanity and zealous attention can accomplish for their comfort and welfare. The patients, except such as fled into the country amid the wild scene of confusion and disorder attending the fire, were immediately moved to town, where the best care and attention that a hospitable community could give, was and is bestowed on them. We are now rapidly fitting up a temporary hospital, and hope soon to have all those friends removed from away, comparatively comfortable, but feel it our duty under the circumstances, to advise the friends of all who can do so, to remove them as soon as they can, as it will be impossible under existing circumstances to give so large a number that attention through the inclement winter months that their unfortunate condition requires.

Every possible effort is now being made to recover and bring in those who fled from the scene of disaster, and they are being brought in as rapidly as could be expected. It is feared that one of the unfortunate patients was consumed in the flames.

We cannot close this communication without tendering our sincere thanks to all the employees of the Institution, for their great, and in some instances almost self-sacrificing efforts in rescuing human life and property, and also to the citizens of town and surrounding country, for speedy and timely relief and assistance. The haste with which they repaired to the scene of disaster, and the energy and perseverance with which they worked to save the lives and render comfortable the poor unfortunate inmates, and to secure public property, are worthy of the highest commendation. And especially are we and the friends of the patients under obligations to Drs. Wheeler, Hart, and E. J. Vaughn, for their volunteer medical attention and assistance in waiting on and watching with the patients during the whole of last night.

We are unable as yet to give a list of the names of the patients that are missing, but hope soon to secure all that escaped. Most of the patients are now here and comfortable.

Isaac Stewart, from Butler county, is the only patient believed to have perished in the ruins.

GEO. POINDEXTER,
E. B. COOK,
W. T. BUCKNER,
S. M. BERNARD,
J. S. BRYAN,
MANAGERS.

"THE DEGRADED AND DISHONORED SOUTH."
—There are those in some sections of Kentucky who are continually prating about the "degraded and dishonored South," and who swear by all the saints in the Calendar, and by some not there, that they will feel degraded by living in a country that is willing to submit to the authority of the law, and allow a Republican President, elected by the people, to take his seat, and discharge the duties of the office. Now, if we felt as degraded as they say they do, we would sneak off into some lonely hollow, find a good, strong grape vine, and end our days and degradation together, and become food for buzzards; and would not go about disgusting decent people by proclaiming our degradation and want of self-respect.

AN EXPRESSION OF UNION SENTIMENTS.—There was a "Union" incident at the St. Louis theatre the other night which "brought down the house." Mrs. Florence had sung and danced in sailor's costume, holding the star-spangled banner, which she tossed to Mr. Florence, at the other side of the stage. He took it, spread it out carefully, counted its thirty-three stars aloud, and exclaimed, with deep feeling, "Thank God, they are all there!" The house rose as one man, and the enthusiasm lasted several minutes.

CONGRESSIONAL.

XXXVTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Wednesday's Proceedings Concluded.

WASHINGTON, December 5.

Mr. Green offered a resolution for an inquiry into the expediency of establishing an armed police force in the border States, slave and free, for maintaining a general peace and the efficient execution of the Fugitive Slave Law.

The credentials of Senator Baker, of Oregon, were presented.

Mr. Hale moved to reconsider the vote to print the President's message, and to add a speech attacking it as failing to look the secession movement in the face.

Mr. Brown said—If you of the North will go to the right, we will go to the left, and vice versa.

Mr. Iverson—The States withdrawing disclaim any further allegiance. We intend to go out of the Union before the 4th of March, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must. Five States will go out and Arkansas and Louisiana will call conventions pretty soon.

Mr. Wigfall thought that the President would precipitate the measure he intended to avoid.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, said that his State, having been the first to adopt the Constitution, would be the last to do any act of countenance any calculated or having a tendency to lead to a separation of the States. [Applause.] Adjourned.

House.—The House, by a vote of sixty-eight against one hundred and twenty-five, refused to lay on the table Mr. Grow's motion to reconsider the vote by which the Committee on Agriculture's Homestead Bill was last session referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House then reconsidered the vote. The Bill was then brought up for action. Mr. Grow desired to discuss this measure, the principle involved having been familiar to the country for the past ten years. This bill avoids the prominent objections in President Buchanan's veto message. It does not propose to donate lands, but requires payment of \$10 per 100 acres. He might, if necessary, quote Jackson against Buchanan, to show that the former was of the opinion that the public lands should not be a source of federal revenue. He moved the previous question, under which operation the bill passed—132 against 76.

After some debate on other matters, the House went into committee and considered the Military Academy bill, which, as well as the Pension bill, was passed. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

Senate.—The Senate assembled at noon. A prayer was offered up.

Mr. Fugh appeared and took his seat. The Journal was read.

Mr. Hale moved that a number of volumes be published in relation to the Pacific Railroad, for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Powell moved the reference of the President's message, so far as it relates to the present political affairs of the country, to a special committee.

House.—Mr. Sherman, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions; also a bill for the support of the West Point Military Academy, which were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 4.

The following is a special dispatch to the New York Times.

The President's message was received here this evening, and created a great sensation on account of the President's views and intentions regarding secession. It goes very much against the inclinations of the disunionists, who aver that they ought to be allowed to secede peaceably if they can. Some are of the opinion that the President's instructions to the Commander at Fort Moultrie will cause a great deal of trouble, and serious apprehensions are entertained with regard to it, but this is altogether an idle conjecture; public opinion is not yet made up in regard to the matter. The conservative consider the President's message a cunning production.

I learn that Hon. J. M. Botts has written a long letter setting forth his scheme for settling the slavery question. It is an entirely original scheme, and if adopted will give satisfaction to both North and South. It is anxiously looked for by the Republic.

A grand mass meeting, irrespective of party, will take place next Thursday at Lynchburg.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

The President's message is condemned by the extremists from both North and South, while the conservative members, including those from the border slave States, approve, in the main, the general principles enunciated.

Among the arrivals to-day are Representatives Crawford of Ga., Regan of Texas, Landrum of La., Barksdale of Miss.

Mr. Morris of Ill. will to-morrow, again endeavor to introduce and obtain a vote on his Union resolution read in the House to-day.

Advance copies of the President's message were sent as far South as Charleston, S. C.

He Talks Like a Sensible Man.

Hon. Albert Rust, at the present time a Representative in Congress from the State of Arkansas, and at one time a candidate for United States Senate, which position he now declines to occupy, was recently addressed by a number of the members of the legislature of that State, asking his views upon the state of the country. The following sound, sensible and manly extract is taken from his reply. He writes and talks like a man of sense and patriotism:

I believe, first, that from the adoption of the Federal Constitution to the present moment, the Southern people have never had less cause to complain of our government and threaten its overthrow, than they now have. The most experienced and enlightened statesmen of other countries could witness the universal prosperity enjoyed by the people of our own, and at the same time, the fear, if not the conviction—which is almost as universal—that the government of which we owe so much of it, is on the brink of disruption, they would be driven to the conclusion that a general lunacy had seized upon the minds of the American people.

I recognize the election of Mr. Lincoln, by less, perhaps, than one-third of the votes of the United States, aided by the intrigues of Southern disunionists, as no justification for a thought of revolution. Elected under the forms of the Constitution, those who would resist or defeat by force his inauguration, would commit the highest crime known to our laws. No one who has read the debates upon the Constitution and the contemporary political history of our country, will maintain, I presume, the constitutional right of a State to secede from the Union. Such a pretension is, in my opinion, an insult to the memories of the wise and patriotic sages who framed the Constitution.

Our first remedy, under a federal aggression, in the case of the Missouri compromise, which was pronounced by the Supreme Court of the United States a nullity, is an appeal to this same court. This failing, our only resort is revolution. To this, whenever an aggression is attempted by the Federal Government, I am ready to commit myself.

Whatever moral influence I may be able to exert, will be in favor of the inauguration of the elected President, and the enforcement of the constitutional laws of the United States, after his election.

In conclusion, I will say, that all I am, and have, and hope for, are identified with my adopted State, and I am ready to involve them in her destinies.

I believe that if the opinions and wishes of nine-tenths of the people of Arkansas are reflected by her representatives at Little Rock, and in Washington, her course in the present political crisis will be temperate and conservative. If I should be mistaken, and in opposition to my humble but honest and earnest counsels and remonstrances, her action through her constituted authorities carrying out the will of her people, should be different, I will yield to it a mournful acquiescence.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. RUST.

COURT OF APPEALS.

MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1860.

ORDERS.
Smith v. Smith, Mason; motion by appellant to set aside order of dismissal overruled.

Commonwealth v. Lee & Bledsoe, Logan; Commonwealth v. Stinson, Carter; Commonwealth v. Dudley, Mason; Commonwealth v. Filan, Mason; Commonwealth v. Hancock, Warren; Commonwealth v. Houghy, Kenton; Commonwealth v. Lyle, et al., Logan; Commonwealth v. Johnson, Warren; Commonwealth v. Gill, Logan; Commonwealth v. Maney, Meade; Commonwealth v. Gatewood, Warren; Malone v. Commonwealth, Mason; Caldwell v. Commonwealth, Jefferson; Hall v. Commonwealth, Pike; were submitted on briefs.

Jones v. Commonwealth, Taylor; submitted on motion.

Clarke v. Commonwealth, Hickman; dismissed on motion of appellant.

TUESDAY, Dec. 4, 1860.

CAUSES DECIDED.
Commonwealth v. Gatewood, Warren; affirmed.

Commonwealth v. Lyle, et al., Logan; affirmed.

Commonwealth v. Hancock, Warren; affirmed.

Commonwealth v. Johnson, Warren; affirmed.

Bell v. Commonwealth, Pike; affirmed.

Malone v. Commonwealth, Mason; affirmed.

Commonwealth v. Gill, Logan; reversed.

Calvert v. Commonwealth, Caldwell; dismissed, failed to file record within 60 days.

Jones v. Commonwealth, Taylor; motion to dismiss sustained.

Wm. M. Fullerton, Esq., of Owsley county, and W. B. Allen, Esq., of Greensburg, admitted attorneys in this court.

Bell v. Fleming, et al., McClean; motion by appellee to dismiss appeal.

Tunstall v. Diggs, Madison; Burnam et al. v. Burnam et al., Madison—cross appeals granted.

Wills (of color) v. Gatherwood, Clarke; continued.

Hooker et al. v. Gentry et al., Madison; Anderson v. Fox, Madison—were submitted on briefs.

Commonwealth v. Hunt, Pulaski; argued by James for appellant, submitted.

Lov v. Commonwealth, Mercer; argued by John M. Harlan for appellant and submitted.

Tunstall v. Diggs, Madison; argued by Burnam for appellee and submitted.

WEDNESDAY, December 5, 1860.

CAUSES DECIDED.
Brummett et al. v. Murray et al., Green; affirmed.

Commonwealth v. Dudley, Mason; affirmed.

Commonwealth v. Filan, Mason; affirmed.

Anderson v. Fox, Mason; affirmed.

Rasor et al. v. Hayes et al., McCracken; reversed as to Julius Rasor.

ORDERS.
Bell v. Fleming et al., McClean; motion to dismiss sustained.

Barker et al. v. Gooch et al., Madison; agreement filed.

Yancey v. Smith, Madison; death of appellant suggested.

W. R. Kinney, Esq., of Henderson, admitted Attorney in this Court.

Barker et al. v. Gooch et al., Madison; submitted on briefs.

Watson v. Lamb's heirs, Madison; submitted on briefs.

Jackson et al. v. Lewis et al., Madison; submitted on briefs.

Commonwealth v. Turner; motion to strike his name from the roll of Attorneys. Trial commenced and several witnesses were examined for the Commonwealth, and case laid over until to-morrow.

FRIDAY, December 6th.

CAUSES DECIDED.
Commonwealth v. Houghy, Kenton; affirmed.

Yeakly's ex'r et al. v. Esther, et al., Crittenden; affirmed.

For you to keep it from a body, for a innered sorer is a consuming fire." She said this, she did, the dear, sly creature. She noed what was the matter all the time, mity well, and was just a tryin' n to fish it out; but I was gone so far I didn't see the pint. At last I kinder sorter gulped down the lump as was raising in my throat, and sez I—"Sal, does you love everybody?"

"Well," sez she, "that's a sad and marm, and countin' her fingers all the time, with her eyes a-sortin' out, like a feller shootin' off a gun, that's old Fide, (that were an old cow of hern.) I can't think of anything else just now," sez she. Now this wur orful fur a feller in my, so arter a while I tries another shute. Sez I—"Sal, I'm powerful lonesome to hum, and I sumtimes think if I only had a putty wife to love and to talk to, and to move and have my bein' with, I should be a tremendous feller." With that she began and named over all the gals within five miles of that, and never wunst cum a nigh namin' of herself, and said I orter get one of them. That sorter got my dander up, and so I hitched my cheer up close to hern, and shet my eyes, and trembously sez—"Sal, you are the very gal I've been hankering after for a long time. I love you all over, from the sole of our head to the foot of your crown, and I don't care who knows it; hook if you say so, we'll be joined together in the holy bonds of matrimony, a e pluribus unum, world without end," sez I; and I felt like I'd throwed up the allygator, I felt so relieved. With that she fetched a sorter scream, and arter a while she sez, she—"Peter."

"What's that, Sally?" sez I.

"Yes," sez she, a hidin' ov her putty face behind her hands. You may depend upon it I felt orful good.

"Glory! Glory!" sez I. "I must hollar, Sal, or I'll burst wide open. Hoorar for hoorar. I kin jump over a ten raller fence, I can do everything that any feller could; would, or orter do." With that I sorter sloshed myself down by her, and clinched the bargain with a kiss—and such a kiss—talk about yer sugar—talk about yer merlasses—talk about yer blackberry jam—you could n't have got me to come nigh 'em; they would all a tasted sour arter that.

Er Sal's daddy hadn't holler'd out it's time for all 'onest folks to be in bed, I do believe I'd staid there all nite. Yer orter seed me when I got home. I pulled dad outer bed and hugged him. I pulled marm outer bed and hugged her. I pulled Aunt Jane outer bed and hugged her. I pulled the nigger servant outer bed and hugged her. I roared, I holler'd. I danced about and cut up more capers than you ever heard tell ov, till dad thot I was crazy, and got a rope to tie me with. "Dad," sez I, "I'm gwine to go for to get married."

"Married!" bawled dad.

"Married!" squeaked Aunt Jane.

"Yes, married," sez I. "Married all over; lined in wedlock, hooked on forwore, or for better, for life and for death, to Sal. I am that very thing; me, Peter Sporum, Esq." With that I up and telled them all about it, from Alpher to Omega. They were all mity pleased and mity willin', and I went to bed as proud as a young rooster with his first spurs.

O Jehosifit! didn't I feel tremendous good, and kept a gettin' that way all nite. I didn't sleep a wink, but kept rollin' about and a thinkin' till my cup ov happiness was full, pressed down and runnin' over.

DIED.

CYNTHIA PRY, daughter of Rev. Jeremiah Green, and wife of George Penn, at their late residence, in Frankfort, Ky., November 19th, 1860, after a lingering illness, in her 61st year.

Sister Penn was born October 24th, 1800. Was baptised near a half century since, by Rev. Elder Croucher, and received into the fellowship of the Mount Pleasant Church; she was a Christian, and a beloved neighbor. She lived in peace many years with her aged husband, who is left to feel and mourn his loss a short season; but not as those who have no hope. She long professed an interest in the righteousness of Jesus Christ, and lived an humble follower of the Lamb, and died as she had lived. She is gone to her reward; to enter upon that rest that remains to the people of God. Sister Penn's funeral was preached by Rev. Elder Onan, from these words: "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord," November 20th, at her late residence.

In Nicholasville, Jessamine county, of diptharia, on the 16th inst., Henry, daughter of John A. and Margaret Willis, aged 8 years.

JOHN WALTER, of the Firm of R. Walter & Bro., Baltimore, HAS opened the store at the corner of Main and St. Clair streets, for the sale of Ready-Made Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods.

He has just received his stock for Fall and Winter, and invites all persons wishing to buy anything in his line to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he intends to keep the finest and most fashionable goods in the city, which he guarantees to sell at Eastern retail prices. Remember the Store. JOHN WALTER, N. E. cor. Main & St. Clair sts., Frankfort, Ky. E. B. GETZ, Salesman. dec3-w&tw-4f.

SECOND IMPORTATION OF DRY GOODS.

Would respectfully announce that he is now receiving and opening an entirely new stock of WINTER DRY GOODS!

Bought within the past few days in the Eastern cities, at greatly reduced prices, and will be sold accordingly. Being the only house in the city which has made a second importation this season, we will be enabled to exhibit many NEW STYLES which have never been introduced in this market.

Call and examine the styles, and see at what greatly reduced prices they are selling.

R. KNOTT, 312 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson, oct29-w&tw-4f. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Sale of Ready-made Clothing AND FURNISHING GOODS AT AUCTION.

THE undersigned will commence on Saturday, November 24, at his store-room under the Commonwealth office, to sell his large and splendid assortment of Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Auction, without reserve. The sale will be continued from day to day until the entire stock is disposed of. He will also sell at private sale, to those wishing to purchase, at cost or auction prices. Auction every Monday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, at 7 o'clock.

Jos. Taylor, Auctioneer. S. WEILER, Prop'r. nov2-w&tw-4f.

Auction and Commission.

HAVING taken the corner room in the Mansion House Block, I shall open it as an Auction and Commission House.

On MONDAY NEXT, and having secured the services of E. M. GARDNER as my clerk and salesman, the business will be conducted by him for me.

All kinds of goods, and merchandise of every description, taken and sold to the best advantage, and prompt returns made as soon as sold.

T. P. PIERSON, Auctioneer. Frankfort, nov9-w&tw-4f.

LESLIE COMBS. Cincinnati and Kentucky River Packet.

Build expressly for the trade. GEO. STIVERS, Master. Leaves Cincinnati on Mondays at 4 P. M., for Frankfort and Monday's Landing, and for Woodford and Coggs's Landings on Thursdays, at 4 P. M.

Returning, leaves Frankfort Wednesdays and Sundays, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to John R. Graham, agent, Frankfort. nov19-4f.

For Sale.

A Negro Woman, a New Carriage, and Jacks and Jennets.

I WISH to sell at private sale a valuable NEGRO WOMAN, about 38 or 39 years old—sound and healthy; a fine NEW CARRIAGE, which was made in Salem, Ohio, and has never been used; FOUR JACKS, one 4 years old next spring, and the others younger; and FIFTEEN JENNETS, of different ages.

Good bargains will be given. L. W. MACEY. nov20-w&tw-4f.

NOTICE.

THE purchasers of property at the sale of the effects of John Morris, dec'd, are hereby notified that their notes are deposited in the Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort, for collection. The notes will be due on the 12th of December, and all are requested to come forward and meet them promptly.

H. I. MORRIS, C. D. MORRIS, dec'd. nov28-w&tw-4f. Dea'ra' Jno. Morris, dec'd. [Yeoman copy twice, and charge this office.]

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

J. J. BUTLER'S EXCELSIOR FLUID INKS.

Mercantile, for general purposes,
Record, for Ledgers and Records,
Copying, for Letter Press,
Carbure, of brilliant hue.
CELEBRATED FOR

- 1st. Intense black color, (at first of a greenish blue.)
- 2d. Easy flow from the Pen.
- 3d. Permanency, (will never fade by exposure.)
- 4th. Economy.

(EXPLANATION:—These Inks can be satisfactorily used to the last drop. Other domestic Inks in a brief time grow too thick for use, and are fit only to be thrown away before half consumed.)

The Carbure may be exposed to the action of the air without injury.

Facts Confirming the above Qualities.
1st. These Writing Fluids are now in general use throughout the United States, with an increased demand.

2d. They have been analyzed by Dr. Chilton, the celebrated Chemist of New York City, and pronounced "equal in quality and durability to the best imported English Fluids." Manufactured by J. J. BUTLER, Agent, No. 39, Vine St., Cincinnati, O.

KEENON & CRUTCHER are the Agents of the Manufacturer in Frankfort, and will supply Retailers at manufacturers' wholesale prices with the addition of carriage.

Dec. 14, 1890—by.

MOSELEY'S TUBULAR WROUGHT IRON

ARCH BRIDGES
AND CORRUGATED IRON ROOFS.
(ARCHED AND FLAT.)

ARE cheap as wood, and our manufactory is capable of supply and demand. Corrugated Iron Sheets constantly on hand of all sizes, painted and ready for shipment, with full instructions for applying them.

Leave orders at No. 66 West Third Street, Cincinnati, MOSELEY & CO.

SOMETHING NEW!

Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Ivorytypes.

H. L. GOODWIN.

TAKES pleasure in informing the public that he has returned to Frankfort, and taken the Gallery of C. A. Clarke, adjoining the Telegraph Office, and that he would be pleased to wait on those wishing perfect likenesses of themselves or friends. He is confident he will be able to please the most fastidious in any kind of picture they may desire, from a life-size portrait to the smallest Daguerreotype or Ambrotype. Also, Daguerreotypes of deceased persons enlarged to the size of Life and Colored in Oil, and satisfaction given.

I am also prepared to make those gems of Photography, the Daguerreotypes, which is truly the most durable small picture yet produced.

The Ivorytype, (made only at this gallery,) is acknowledged by all to be the most beautiful style of Photographic pictures ever presented to the public. In brilliancy of tone and color, delicacy of finish, correctness of likeness, and durability, it is far superior to the best miniature on Ivory.

Call and See. July 9, 1890—w&wtf.

NOW READY.

THE SECOND VOLUME
OF
Reports of Selected Civil and Criminal Cases.

Decided in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, at the Summer and Winter Terms of 1890, by James P. Metcalfe, Reporter.

THE above work will be sent, postage paid, upon the receipt of FIVE DOLLARS, the price of the book.

S. C. BULL, BOOKSELLER,
Sole Agent for Reporter.
P. S.—The above work will be furnished to the Trade, upon Liberal terms, either bound or in sheets.

S. C. BULL,
Frankfort, Ky.; Aug. 6, '90. [Yeoman copy.]

EXCELSIOR PARAFFINE OILS.

For Burning and Lubricating.
FREE FROM OFFENSIVE ODOR.
At No. 97 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, O.

WE warrant our Oils to be equal, if not superior, to any in the market.

We invite those in the city and vicinity to call and examine for themselves.

Persons ordering from a distance, satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. We invite a comparative trial with any manufacturing establishment in America.

C. R. HASKIN, Agent, or C. HODGES, Treasurer,
Kanawha C. C. Oil Manufacturing Co.,
Feb. 14, 1890. 97 Walnut St., Cincinnati.

A. STRAUS, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer IN ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE AND CHAIRS,
NO. 71 WEST FIFTH STREET,
(BETWEEN WALNUT AND VINE STREETS),
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of well made Furniture of all kinds at the lowest prices. All orders received through the Post Office will be promptly attended to.

Feb. 16, 1890—ly.

COACH FACTORY.

HEMING & QUINN keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of CARRIAGES—any kind of Carriage made to order and of the best material. We have purchased the sole right of

EVERETT'S PATENT COUPLING.
For the counties of Franklin, Anderson, Lincoln, and Garrard.

N. B. We would call the attention of purchasers to our Spring assortment of Carriages.

All work made by us warranted for one year.
April 2, 1890—tf.

Artesian Well Water.
A SUPPLY always on hand at
SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.
Feb. 8, 1890.

COLORING.
GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goatees, Moustaches or Imperial colored in the highest style of the art, by calling at
Jan. 8, 1890, SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

25 BBLS. Utica Lime;
25 bbls. Cement, just received per the "Dove," and for sale by
April 25, 1890. W. H. KEENE & CO.

FRANKFORT AGENCY OF THE New York Life Insurance Company

A meeting of the Local Directors of the New York Life Insurance Company, held in the city of Frankfort, Ky., December 4th, 1890, the following was unanimously adopted:

"The undersigned, President and Directors of the Company, have examined the report and exhibit of the New York Life Insurance Company for the half year ending July 1st, 1890, and being satisfied with its prosperous condition, cordially recommend it to the encouragement and support of the community."

The New York Life Insurance Company has been in existence fourteen years, its capital has attained the sum of \$1,500,000.

Invested in State stocks, bonds and mortgages on real estate.

We think it a most safe and profitable mode of investing money. The profits earned to the benefit of the insured, and have averaged not less than 30 per cent. per annum on the premium paid.

Besides these investments in stock, &c., the law of New York requires as additional security, that \$100,000 shall be deposited with the State Comptroller, to meet any lawful demands which the Company may fall to pay.

We invite attention to the nature, objects, and advantages of Life Insurance, as set forth by this Institution.

It will be seen by the above statement that this Company is in a flourishing condition. Those desirous of information in regard to the subject of Life Insurance, would do well to call on the Local Agent of the above Company, who will give them any information that may be desired, or for reference apply to either member of the Local Board, all of whom are insured in this office.

C. S. MOREHEAD, President.
E. M. H. TAYLOR,
THO. S. PAGE,
CHAS. G. PHYTHIAN, Directors.
R. W. SCOTT,
H. I. TODD.

CLAIMS PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

John Lane \$5,000
Thomas F. Thornton \$5,000
Joseph H. Davison \$5,000
William G. Craig \$5,000
John C. Herndon \$5,000
John T. Pendleton \$1,500

\$26,500

MEDICAL EXAMINER—W. C. SNEED, M. D.
July 1, 1890—tf.

Home Insurance Company, OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, No. 4, WALL STREET.
CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000.00
AMT OF ASSETS 1st Jan. 1890, \$34,213.34
AMT OF LIABILITIES, " 41,110.01

This Company continues to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port and their cargoes, Household Furniture and Personal Property generally, against Loss or Damage by Fire, on favorable terms.

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

Abstract of the SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT of the affairs and condition of the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1890.

ASSETS.

Cash, Balance in Bank \$27,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages (being first lien on Real Estate, worth at least \$891,000.) 460,600.00
Loans on stocks payable on demand, (market value of securities, \$253,667.) 180,850.85
Bank Stocks (market value) 77,000.00
Real Estate, No. 4 Wall Street (office of the company) 87,604.72
Interest due on 1st January, 1890, (of which \$12,625.93 has since been received) 14,872.93
Insurance in hands of Agents and in course of transmission from Agents, on 31st Dec., (of which \$87.57 has since been received) 24,684.75
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at Office 2,687.53

Total \$834,213.34

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding losses on 31st December, 1890, estimated at \$39,410.01
Due Stockholders on account of Seventh dividend 1,700.00
\$41,110.01

New York, 22d January, 1890.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres't.
A. F. WILMARTH, Vice Pres't.
J. MILTON SMITH, Sec'y.

Oct. 12, 1890. H. WINGATE, Agent, Frankfort, Ky.

Guard against Fall and Winter Fires!

CHOICE INSURANCE

WITH THE
ETNA
INSURANCE CO.
HARTFORD CONN.

Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.

CASH CAPITAL, - \$1,000,000,
ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED.

NET SURPLUS OF - \$942,800.72,
And the prestige of 40 years success and experience.

UPWARDS OF \$12,000,000
Of Losses have been paid by the Etna Insurance Company in the past 40 years.

The value of reliable Insurance will be apparent from the following

LOSSES PAID BY THE ETNA DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

In Ohio, \$431,520.83 Michigan, \$158,043.81
In Wis., 106,955.07 Indiana, 146,839.81
In Kent., 204,939.40 Illinois, 448,327.41
Missouri, 384,518.04 Tennessee, 97,549.21
Iowa Min 101,399.46 Kansas Neb 19,945.77
Penn. Va. 31,585.82 Ark. 23,945.09
Mississippi and Alabama, \$62,412.15

Fire and Inland Navigation.

Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profit.

The solid service long and successfully tried, and the many advantages of the Etna Insurance Company possess in its line, should not be overlooked by those ready to insure and understanding their best interests.

During "stringent times" the necessity for reliable insurance becomes an imperative duty—the ability of property owners to sustain loss being much lessened.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the State. Policies issued without delay, by any of the authorized agents of the company.

Business attended to with dispatch and fidelity.

H. WINGATE, Agent, Frankfort, Ky.
June 20, 1890.

FOR RENT.

THE two Store Rooms under the Metropolitan Hall.
Dec. 16, 1890—ly.

ORLANDO BROWN.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

JANUARY 1, 1890.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank, \$38,335.11
Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission, 62,690.83
Cash loaned on call, 30,000.00

\$131,025.94

Bills receivable for loans, amply secured, 70,223.59
Real Estate, unimproved, (cash value), 15,000.00
2409 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford, market value, 260,352.00
2200 Shares Bank Stock in New York, market value, 200,325.00
960 Shares Bank Stock in Boston, market value, 107,565.00
400 Shares Bank Stock in St. Louis, market value, 40,300.00
240 Shares Bank Stock in Railroad, market value, 16,750.00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., market value, 56,500.00
State Stocks, (Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri), 6 per cent., market value, 36,625.00
20 Shares State Bank Wisconsin, market value, 2,140.00

Total assets, \$936,709.59
Total liabilities, 66,930.85

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwellings, Furniture, Stores, Warehouses, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, can be effected in this Company upon favorable terms as the nature of the risks and security of Policy holders will admit.

J. M. MILLS, Agent, Frankfort, Ky.
May 18, '90—tf.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Capital, - \$500,000.

1. ITS CAPITAL IS AMPLE.
2. ITS RATES ARE REASONABLE.
3. IT PAYS ITS LOSSES PROMPTLY.

H. HUNTINGTON, President.
T. C. ALBY, Secretary.
J. M. MILLS, Agent at Frankfort.
July 1, 1890—ly.

CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—and will ALLY ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate the Bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and Benefit and Health to your Infants.

We have just put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of it, with many others, have been able to say of any other medicine—never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of the highest commendation of its magical effects and medicinal virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do know" after ten years' experience and pledge our reputation. The fulfillment of what we here declare, is in almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic, and overcome convulsions, which, if not cured, may end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY in the world in ALL CASES OF DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA in CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudice, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be SURE, YES, ABSOLUTELY SURE, to follow this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. (One genuine unless the face of the CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.)

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

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